

for the purpose of comparison, a genuine coin of Fírúz (from my own cabinet). Figs. 44 and 45 are specimens of Class I, variety 2, sub-varieties *a* and *b*. These show the imitation of Fírúz's head in crude execution; in fact, but for the existence of the specimens of the first variety, it would be impossible to recognize any likeness to Fírúz. The two subvarieties only differ in the relative position of the star and crescent on the reverse; in subvariety *a* the star is on the left, and in subvariety *b* it is on the right side. Fig. 46 shows a specimen of Class I, variety 3, being an obverse with the mustached face. Fig. 47 is a specimen of Class II, which bears a barbarian head in the place of the imitation of Fírúz's head.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have come across, among a lot of half-forgotten coins of the Society, five specimens of this Indo-Sassanian type. They were marked: "Received January 1871; five undefined silver; donor Dr. Newman." With the exception of one which belongs to class I, variety 1, they are in a very indifferent condition.

The Márwár coins have, as usual, been distributed under the provisions of the Treasure Trove Act; selected specimens having gone, among others, to the British Museum and the Asiatic Society of Bengal.



On some new or rare Hindú and Muhammadan Coins. No. II. By DR. A. F. RUDOLF HOERNLE. (With two Plates.)

The first paper under this heading was published by me in volume LVIII of this Journal for 1889. I published in it two gold coins, of Paramarddi Deva and Vira (or Bála) Varmma respectively, which were found among a lot of 506 coins, collected by Bábu P. C. Mukherjí, on special duty with the Archaeological Survey, and which are now deposited in the Indian Museum in Calcutta. A short classified list of the Bábu's collection was published in the Presidential Address, in the Proceedings for February 1889, on page 65. I now proceed to publish the more detailed account which was promised in that address.

The collection contained (besides a very large number, more than a third, of illegible and useless specimens) coins of the following classes: 2 Roman, 2 silver Venetian, 8 copper Bactrian, 22 earlier and later copper Indo-Scythian, 5 silver and 6 copper Guptas, 3 silver Saurashtrian, 2 copper Valabhís, 3 silver punched, 75 old Buddhist and 107 old Hindú copper (including 42 of the Mitra, 16 of the Datta and 25 of the so-called Satrap series), 1 copper Yaudhicya, 17 silver or copper

Indo-Sassanian, 1 silver Araside, 1 silver Sassanian, 7 gold and 1 copper Raṭhor and Chandel, 2 copper Káshmir, 5 copper early Rájput (Bull and Horseman type), 6 copper early Paṭhán, 1 copper Kángrá, 1 copper Málvá, and 4 modern coins.*

I shall only notice those which are either new, or for other reasons noteworthy.

Among the ROMAN coins is one of Gallienus (A. D. 253—268), of impure silver, and probably a forgery, as it has a blundered legend on the obv., IIVID CD for IMP. CP. The reverse has VIRTVS AVGG, and shows Gallienus and his son Saloninus standing face to face, holding conjointly a small globe on which is a small figure of victory. Compare the medallion described in Num. Chron., (New Series), Vol. VII, p. 6, pl. I, fig. 3. This coin was obtained at Bombay.

Among the BACTRIANS, there is a copper coin of Soter Megas, like that in Br. Mus. Cat., pl. XXIV, fig. 5, and perhaps in rather better condition. It shows on the obv. the head of the king, filleted, to right, apparently without any legend. The rev. shows a draped figure to front, apparently standing and holding a spear in each hand; or it may be the enthroned Zeus as on the coins of Hermaeus and others, the 'spear' being the side-posts of the throne. Of the rev. legend there only remains ΛΕΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΑ There is probably a second specimen of this same coin, but there is nothing distinguishable on it, except... ΩΤΗΡ ... on the reverse. I believe this is a rare coin; and I am not sure that its attribution to Soter Megas is correct.

There are, further, among the Bactrians two silver coins (dupliates), the attribution of which I do not know. I believe this coin is not new, but I do not remember having seen it published. Accordingly I have shown it in *Plato VI*, fig. 1. Obv., helmeted head, LAECA; rev., quadriga and MPO. Both specimens are from Bombay.

Both VENETIANS are of silver, on the whole of the same type. But one is of mere silver-foil and excessively crude execution, with no apparent legends, and is probably a forgery. The other, a silver duceate, is an exact counterpart of one published in the Num. Chron., Vol. VI, (third Series), pl. V, fig. 98; with the exception, however, that the name of the doge, along the left hand margin, is not Dandolo, but some other not quite legible name. Silver duceates of this type began to be struck from the time of Enrico Dandolo (A. D. 1192—1205).

Among the INDO-SCYTHIANS, there are two copper coins, a NANA PAO of Kanerki and a 'king's bust' (as in Brit. Mus. Cat., pl. XXVIII,

* The numbers and classification differ slightly from those given in the Address, on account of some useless specimens having since been excluded, and some others re-classified.

fig. 9) of Hverki, of types only existing in gold. It would seem, therefore, that these two coppers are ancient forgeries, the gilt of which has worn off.

There are also a small copper Hverki, of the 'elephant-rider' type, and three small copper Bazdeo, of the 'Siva and Bull' type. These are well-known types, but neither of them, I believe, have ever been published. They are shown in Plate VII, figs. 1 and 2. They are miniatures of the corresponding coins of the ordinary size, as in Brit. Mus. Cat., pl. XXIX, fig. 2 and fig. 14, or *Ariana Antiqua*, pl. XI, figs. 4, 7. The Bazdeo weighs 51,61 grains.

There were no gold coins among the Indo-Scythians; and those extant were all obtained at Mathurá.

Among the LATER INDO-SCYTHIANS, there are two which on the whole show the type of the coin figured in *Ind. Ant.*, vol. I, pl. XXXIV, fig. 13; but in the present case, the medial cross-like symbol, on the obverse, is flanked not (as there) by two curves, but by two tridents. The reverse has the usual 'Siva and Bull.' Weight 67.67 grs. See Plate VII, fig. 3. They are from Mathurá.

Among the GUPTA coins, which are all of the Suráshtrian type, are two copper forgeries, portions of which are still well covered with silver. See Mr. Smith's remarks in his *Coinage of the Imperial Guptas*, in the *Journal R. A. S.* for 1889, p. 144. These forgeries are said to have been obtained at Kanauj.

To the Gupta class I am also disposed to refer the coin of which I publish three figures in Plate VI, fig. 9, 10, 11, and which, I believe, is a quite new type. There are three specimens, all of copper, and all in rather poor condition. One side is utterly unrecognizable in all three; on the other side (the obverse?) they all show three figures standing, a king with two attendants, dressed in tunics or armour. The king, in the middle, facing front, holds up something in his right hand. The attendant to his proper left, holds the royal umbrella over him; the attendant on his proper right holds a spear or standard in his right hand. In fig. 11 the king and the attendant to his left can be seen, while in fig. 10 the king and the attendant to his right are seen, also the umbrella over the king. Fig. 9 shows all three figures together, but they are difficult to distinguish. I would attribute these coins to Chandra Gupta II, of whom coins of the 'umbrella' type, both in gold and in copper, are known to exist. See Mr. Smith's *Coinage*, pp. 12, 13, 91, 138. In the latter coins the king has only one attendant on his proper left, holding the umbrella over him.

The two Valabhi coins I am disposed to refer to this class, because they closely resemble certain silver coins of the 'trident' type, which

are usually attributed to the Valabhís (see E. Thomas' paper in J. R. A. S., vol. XII (Old Series) and Smith's *Coinage*, p. 137). These general characteristics are those of the Suráshtrian group of coins. I believe, copper specimens have never been published. Obv., head to right, covering the whole surface of coin; rev., trident surrounded by an imperfect marginal inscription. Weight, 29.30 and 23.97 grs. From Bhavanagar. See Plate VII, fig. 4 *a* and *b*.

Among the RÁPHOR and CHANDEL coins were those two of Paramarddi and Vira Varma which I have already mentioned. In this class—to judge from its general appearance—I would also place the copper coin which I have figured in Plate VI, fig. 7, though I am unable to read it satisfactorily. Curiously enough the legends on the two sides seem to be identical, and to run as follows:—

ग वि द च	<i>g[^o]vi[m]da cha</i>
रण प्र ण	<i>ra ña pra ña</i>
० दे	* <i>de</i>

There was one coin in Bábú P. C. Mukherji's collection, of which I can make nothing. It is shown in Plate VI, fig. 8. The obverse shows two busts side by side, one rather smaller than the other. The reverse has what looks like I and B with a kind of cross between them, occupying about three-fifth of the surface of the coin; below them and separated by a line are four much effaced letters, of which only the third is somewhat distinct and looks like the old Nágari ज *ja*, but may be a capital E. The coin was obtained at Mathurá.

I now proceed to describe the other coins figured in Plate VI. Figures 2—5 all are Gupta gold coins, received from Mr. Rivet-Carnae for publication. Fig. 2 is a so-called Ghatotkacha of the usual type, and it is only shown in the plate, because it is a rather well preserved specimen. Its weight is 115, 6 grains. On what is probably the true attribution of these coins, see Mr. Smith's *Coinage*, pp. 74—76. Fig. 3 is a Samudra Gupta of the 'battle-axe' type, published for a similar reason. Its weight is 113, 7 grains. Fig. 4 is the Chandra Gupta II, of the Class II A 'archer' type, referred to by Mr. Smith in the Addenda to his *Coinage*, p. 158. On the reverse the goddess is shown with her right leg flat, while the left is raised and supports her left elbow. Usually she is represented with both legs crossed flat. The weight of this coin is 123 grains. Fig. 5 is the Chandra Gupta II, of the 'combatant lion' type, also referred to by Mr. Smith, *ibid.*, p. 158. The legend on the obverse runs along the margin from the right to the left, but only its concluding portion, on the left, is legible. It is सिंहधामिञ्ज 'clever in killing lions.' Of the preceding letter only a portion is preserved, and it looks like a subjoined ट *ta* or य *ya*; it might be भट्ट *bhutta* 'valiant,'

or वांछ *vámchhya* 'desired,' or some such word. The reverse legend is the usual सिद्धविभक्तः 'with the power of a lion.'*

Plate VI, fig. 6 is the unique gold coin of the Bengal Sultán Jalálu-d-dín Fath Sháh, mentioned in the Presidential Address, p. 66 of the Proceedings for February 1889. It was obtained from Maldah, where it was found by a common man, washed out of the ground by the rains. It reads as follows :

Obverse : السلطان المنور بنور المصطفى الالهى المخاطب بسلطان
الزاهدین فی اليقظة المشاهدة *
Reverse : الشيخ المجاور لقدم الرسول جلال الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر
فتكشاه السلطان ابن محمود شاه السلطان خزانه . ٨٩٠ *

The legends may be translated thus :

Obverse : The Sultán, who is enlightened by the light of the Chosen (and) the Divine, who is entitled 'Sultán of those who are devoted to vigils and contemplation' ;

Reverse : The Shaikh, who waits on the Qadam Rasúl, Jalálu-d-dunyá wau-d-dín Abul Muzaffar Fath Sháh, the son of the Sultán Mahmúd Sháh. (Coined from) the Revenue of 890.

Jalálu-d-dín is said to have reigned from 886—893 ; see this Journal, vol. XLII, p. 281. The coin is dated 890.

Qadam Rasúl is the name of a famous place of pilgrimage near Dacca (see *ibidem*, p. 284). Another is said to be near Cuttaek. The inscriptions of Bábu Šálih (*ibid.*, p. 283) always speak of two such places. It is probably the shrino near Dacca that is intended on the coin.

On the silver coinage of the Súrí a good deal of information has been already published, especially by Mr. Ch. J. Rodgers ; see *ante*, p. 154. Still a collection of coins, received in September 1889 from the Government of the N.-W. Provinces, enables me to add a few novelties.

Sher Sháh is profuse in the variety of design of his rupees, and it may be well as a matter of convenience, for the purpose of reference, to bring them into some definite classification. I would suggest the following : †

TYPE I, two square areas with marginal sections.

VARIETY 1, areas single-lined, date and Nágari name on obv. area ; *as-Sultán al-'Adil* on rev. area. Common.

* Mr. Smith in *Coinage*, p. 88, has the remark : " A. C. has two coins of Chandra Gupta "killing lion," under the 'lion-trampler' type." But they would seem to be the same as that now published.

† The references in brackets are to published specimens. I regret that the Brit. Mus. Catalogue is not available to me.

Subvariety a, without *salṭanat*. and without mint. (Chron., No. 351; Ind. Ant., vol. XVII, pl. I, fig. 2, 14; Marsden, No. DCCXXX.)

Subvariety b, with *salṭanat*, and with mint on obv. margin. (Ind. Ant., *ib.*, pl. I, fig. 3, 5).

VARIETY 2, areas single-lined, date and Nágari name on obv. area, mint on obv. margin; but *as-Sulṭán al-'Adil* on rev. margin. Common.

Subvariety a, date on top. (Chron., Nos. 344, 352; Ind. Ant., *ib.*, pl. I, fig. 4, 6.)

Subvariety b, the same, but thin and broad. (Chron., No. 353.)

Subvariety c, date on left side. (Ind. Ant., *ib.*, pl. I, fig. 13, pl. II, fig. 17).

Subvariety d, date at bottom. (Ind. Ant., *ib.*, pl. I, fig. 1.)

VARIETY 3, areas single-lined, date on obv. area, mint on rev. area, Nágari name on obv. margin. (Chron., No. 354). Very rare.

VARIETY 4, areas double-lined, date, mint and Nágari name on obv. margin. (Ind. Ant., *ib.*, pl. I, fig. 7; probably Chron., Nos. 345, 346, 347). Rare.

TYPE II. Two circular areas, with circular margins.

VARIETY 1, areas single-lined, date and Nágari name on obv. margin.

Subvariety a, no mint. (Chron., No. 348, pl. V, fig. 179; Ind. Ant., *ib.*, pl. I, fig. 8, 9; Marsden DCCXXXIII). Common.

Subvariety b, the same, but thin and broad. (Ind. Ant., *ib.*, pl. I, fig. 12, 15). Rare.

Subvariety c, with mint on obv. margin. (Chron., No. 350; Ind. Ant., *ib.*, pl. I, fig. 11). Not uncommon.

VARIETY 2, areas single-lined, Nágari name and mint on obv. margin, but date on obv. area. (Ind. Ant., *ib.*, pl. I, fig. 10). Rare.

VARIETY 3, areas double-lined, date and Nágari name on obv. margin, but mint on obv. area. (Ind. Ant., *ib.*, pl. II, fig. 16; probably Chron., No. 349). Very rare.

TYPE III, Lettered surfaces, no margin. (Chron., No. 343). Unique.

TYPE IV, square coin, lettered surfaces, no margins or sections. (Ind. Ant., *ib.*, pl. II, fig. 18). Very rare; perhaps forgeries.

The main distinction between the two first varieties of type I is,

that in variety 1 the title *as-Sultán al-'Adil* is placed on the area, but in variety 2 it is placed on the margin. Neither Mr. Thomas nor Mr. Rodgers seem to have recognised this fact, as in all the specimens of variety 2 which they have published, they omit to read *as-Sultán al-'Adil* on the rev. margin; see Chron., pp. 396, 401, Ind. Ant., vol. XVII, pp. 65—67. The fact is, that in the majority of coins of this variety, by some unlucky change, that section which contained the phrase is entirely or almost entirely lost. But in order to place this point beyond dispute, I now publish a specimen, in which the section referred to is intact. It belongs to subvariety c, with the date on the left side of the area. Weight, 172.37 grs. See Plate VII, fig. 5. I have only seen two specimens which had this particular section intact, though a large number have passed through my hands.

I may here note, that the Nágari names on the Súrí coins, published in the Indian Antiquary, vol. XVII, pp. 65—67, are mostly misread. For example, on No. 1 (p. 65) the name reads श्री सीर साह, not श्री शेर साह; on No. 3 श्री शेर साह, not श्री शेर साह; so also on No. 5. On Nos. 8, 10, 16 it is साही, not साह. On No. 7, the Nágari name is not on the reverse (as given on p. 66), but on the obverse margin. On No. 6 it is entirely omitted (on p. 66), though it stands on the obverse area (pl. I, fig. 6) and reads श्री सीरी साह. The top-curves of the *i*-vowel are here omitted, so that they all look like *á*-vowels; or rather, I should say, the top-curves are run into the cross-bar above the Nágari; this is also the case in No. 1 (pl. I, fig. 1).

There is a great variety observable in the spelling of the Nágari name. As a rule the dental *s* (स) is used, though occasionally the palatal *ś* (श) occurs, especially in the word *Srí* (श्री). *Sher* is spelled commonly *ser* (शेर), often *sír* (सीर), rarely *sírí* (सीरी). *Sháh* is usually in spelled *sáh* (साह) or *sáhi* (साही); sometimes *sáhi* (साहि), rarely *sah* (सह). I have only met with one instance, in which *S'ri* is repeated. It is shown in Plate VII, fig. 6. This is a specimen of type I, variety 1, subvariety *a*. Weight, 172.93 grs. The Nágari portion runs thus: श्री श्री शेर साही (or perhaps शेर साही) *Sí Sí Ser Sáhi*. Another point worth noticing in this particular coin is the extreme crudeness of execution in the bottom section of the obverse marginal inscription. The right hand section still shows clearly enough والدين; accordingly I suppose that the rude scrawls in the bottom section are intended for ابوالمظفر; though perhaps they may be meant for فريد الدنيا, for the parts of the legends in the several sections do not always follow one another in proper order (see *e. g.*, Ind. Ant., vol. XVII, pl. I, fig. 14). But the curiosity is that, with the exception of the bottom section, the rest of the legends in the areas and sections should be so fairly well executed.

In Plate VII, fig. 7, I give a rupee of Islám Sháh with a curiously blundered Nágari name. It seems to read *श्री सलम सह* or *श्री शलम सह*, probably the latter; but the *श* (or *स*) of *शलम* and *सह* differ slightly from the *श* of *श्री* by an additional stroke, which would seem to take the place of, or indicate the omitted vowel *इ* of *इसलाम* and the omitted vowel *आ* of *शाह*. But it is hopeless to account for the ignorant vagaries of the dye-sinkers of those times! Its weight is 171.71 grs.

In Plate VII, fig. 8, I publish a new type of rupee of Muḥammad Sháh 'Adil. It has square areas with marginal sections, and a Nágari name, like his ordinary rupee; but it gives the mint name Jhúsi on the obverse, and the date on the reverse area. Jhúsi is now a small place close to Allahabad. Weight, 170.71 grs.

Areas : *Obv.*

ن عدل
سلطان محمد
خلد الله ملكه
ضرب جهوسي

श्री महमद साह

Margins : illegible.

Rev.

لا اله الا الله
رسول الله
محمد ١٢٠٩ [٩]

top: ابا بكر الصديق
left: عمر الفاروق
bottom: } illegible.
right: }

Since writing my paper on the copper coins of the Súrî dynasty (*ante*, p. 154), I have accidentally come across a lot of half-forgotten Súrî coins of the Society. I am able, from it, to add another variety and subvariety to my former list of dáms.

Plate VII, fig. 9 gives a subvariety *e*, to type II, variety 2 (*ante*, pp. 160, 161). The date is 948. Weight 317.15 grs. The legends are arranged as follows:

Obv.
في عهد
لاميرالجامع
الدين الدنان
٩٤٨

Rev.
ابوالمظفر
السلطان
شهير
لله
خلد ملكه

Plate VII, fig. 10 gives a new variety of type II. It is, therefore, variety 6 (*ante*, p. 162). The mint is Kálpî, the date 94*. Weight 307.00 grs.

Obv.	Rev.
ن ا	الله
السلطان لعدل	خالد ملكي
ابو اششير	ضرب * كاله
لمظفر شاه	٩٤ *
ملكة سلطانة	

I may also take this opportunity to give figures of two half-dáms of Sher Sháh and one of Islám Sháh from the Society's collection, as a matter of convenience; for, I believe, figures of them have never been published. They are simply miniatures of the corresponding dáms.

Plate VII, fig. 11 gives a specimen of Sher Sháh's half-dám of type I, variety 1, subvariety *b*. See *ante*, p. 156, and plate III, fig. 2. The mint is Kálpí; and the date, on the obv. margin, barely visible, is 95*. On the obv. margin الدين الدنان, with the final ن placed across the *alif* of ن, is clear. Weight 152.86 grs.

Plate VII, fig. 12 gives a specimen of the same king's half-dám of type II, variety 1, subvariety *a*. See *ante*, pp. 158, 159, and plate III, fig. 13. The date is 951. The obverse reads clearly الدين الدنان, with the ن placed as above. Weight 156.01 grs.

Plate VII, fig. 13 gives a specimen of Islám Sháh's half-dám, of type II, variety 2 or 3. On the reverse ابوالمظفر falls outside the face of the coin; so also the date on the obverse. The die, used for these half-dáms, was evidently the same as that for the dáms. Weight 153.09 grs.

I may add, that I found among this lot of the Society's coins, two curious forgeries; *viz.*, imitations in copper of silver rupees of Sher Sháh and Islám Sháh, which they resemble in size, thickness and design. One is an exact counterpart of Sher Sháh's rupee, as shown in the *Indian Antiquary*, vol. XVII, plate I, fig. 14, the other of Islám Sháh's rupee, as shown *ibidem*, plate II, fig. 29. Their execution is not very good, but quite as good, as the silver originals. They look like old forgeries, intended to be silvered and passed as rupees. There is now no more any trace of silver to be seen on them. Their weight is a little short of that of a rupee, which would allow for the silver coating.

Among a lot of rupees, lately received from Gurdáspur, in the Panjáb, I found two of considerable interest. One is a rupee of Nádír Sháh, struck in Peshawer in the year 1160 A. H. See Plate VII, fig. 14. It is similar to those published by Mr. Rodgers in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. II (third Series), pl. XV, fig. 2, 3; but its date is his-

torically noticeable, showing that Nádír retained his hold on Peshawer, at least, till the year before his death. Weight 173.86 grs.

The other is a rupee of somewhat doubtful attribution. It shows the title of 'Sháh Jahán the Second' (*Sháhjahán shání*); and for this reason, I was disposed to ascribe it to Raff'u-d-daulah, who is commonly known as Sháhjahán the Second. But being doubtful, I referred the coin to Mr. Rodgers. He informs me, that he also possesses a specimen of this coin, which he also had hitherto attributed to Raff'u-d-daulah. But he now prefers to attribute these coins to Sháh 'Alam I, who, he says, in the beginning of his reign, called himself Mu'azim Sháh,—a name that occurs on the coin. The coin is dated on the reverse in *san aḥad jalús*, 'the first regnal year'; on the obverse it has *** 9 A. H., which would agree with 1119, the first year of Sháh 'Alam's reign. The mint is *Tattah*. I believe, my coin and that of Mr. Rodgers are the only two specimens at present known to exist. Neither is in perfect preservation, and I give them both in Plate VII, fig. 15 *a* and *b*. Weights 175.76 and 176.47 grs. respectively. Mr. Rodgers reads the verse on the obverse as follows:

Obverse : سكه مبارک بر هفت کشور زد بر مهر و ماله
شاه جهان ثانی سلطان معظم باد شاه

With regard to one of the coins (No. 3), described in my first paper (see *ante*, p. 32), I have to make a correction.* At that time, I believed it was unique or at least unpublished. In fact, however, it had been twice published before; once by Mr. Delmerick in this *Journal*, Vol. XLIV (for 1875), p. 126 (pl. IX, fig. 4), and afterwards by Mr. Rodgers, in the *Proceedings*, A. S. B., 1879, p. 179 (pl. IV, fig. 11). Mr. Rodgers was kind enough to point this out to me; and I much regret the oversight. With the evidence of these two coins before me, I agree with Mr. Rodgers, that that particular coin should be attributed to Tughlaq I. I was misled by the title *al-Mutavakkil 'Alī Allāh*, which, I supposed, might have been assumed by Tughlaq, in allusion to the contemporary *Khalīf*. Now it was the *Khalīf* Abi 'Abdullāh who bore that title, and who reigned, with an interruption of several years, from 763 till 808 A. H.; see *Chronicles*, p. 258. And his date only agrees with Tughlaq II. However, the date on Mr. Delmerick's coin decides the question. It shows clearly the number *عشرين* twenty, and though the unit and hundred figures are indistinct, it certainly places the coin somewhere between 720 and 729. This only agrees with Tughlaq I, who reigned from 720—725, but not with Tughlaq II,

* This coin, as well as the others from the Hoshangábád find, noted as unique, are now placed in the British Museum, London.

who reigned 790—791 A. H. Tughlaq I's title *al-Mutawakkil 'Alí Alláh* may be compared with the title *al-Mutawakkil 'Alí ar-Rahman*, which was assumed just a century later, by Mubarak Sháh (824—837 A. H.) and afterwards by the Lodí kings (Bahlol, Sikandar and Ibrahim); see *Chronicles*, pp. 333, 358, 366, 376; and also by Islám Sháh, see *ante*, p. 167.

With regard to the Kumára Gupta gold coins of the 'peacock' type (Mr. Smith's *Coinage*, p. 105) it may be worth noting, that on the specimens of the variety *a* there are two peacocks on the obverse, whom the king is feeding; and not only *one*, as all the descriptions which I have hitherto seen would seem to imply. On a specimen in my own collection the fore-part of the bodies of both birds is quite distinct, and even in the autotype figure, published by Mr. Smith (pl. III, fig. 1), the head of the second bird is quite distinct, behind the front-one. In the specimens of variety *β*, however, there appears to be only one bird.
